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Vol. 8

SEPTEMBER 1926

No. 3



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A. S. ROSSITER

EDITOR

#### PUBLISHING OFFICE

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Number 3

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Asbestos Workers in China Little is being done in Chinese deposits owing to the political conditions.



Page Two

September 1926

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## Colonel J. J. Penhale

Another asbestos veteran has passed into the Great

Beyond.

Colonel John Jenkin Penhale, whose death occurred on August 28th, due to apoplexy, has been connected with the asbestos industry since 1888 and has devoted his time to the industry during practically all of that time with the exception of the war period.

Colonel Penhale was born at Leedstown in Cornwall, England, on February 19th, 1865, but moved to New Jersey, in the United States, at the age of seven. He received his early education at the public schools, and the Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown, N. J.

In 1887 his father, Matthew Penhale, went to Quebec as manager of the Scottish-Canadian Asbestos Company, and Col. Penhale followed him soon after. There he served his apprenticeship in the industry with his father and at the early age of twenty-three was appointed manager of the Freechette Douville mine at Black Lake, where he built the first mill and the basic principles of milling practice as laid down by the Penhales are still in use. In 1900 he went to Oregon as manager of a gold mine, but after eight months returned to the Townships and became manager of the Quebec Asbestos Company, subsequently the Ling Asbestos Company. In 1901 and 1902 Colonel Penhale was in Arizona and Wyoming, investigating the Asbestos deposits there, then returned to East Broughton where he remained until 1914.

Then came the war period and Col. Penhale's military career has been quite notable. He was in charge of the ammunition column of the First Division overseas in the World War; he was twice mentioned in dispatches, and received the D. S. O. in June 1918. He received his rank of Colonel in 1919.

Early in 1924 he went to Thetford Mines to take the position of assistant manager of the Asbestos Corporation of Canada Limited, and remained with that company, and the succeeding Merger Company in that capacity until his death.

At the time of his death, Colonel Penhale was mem-

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Page Three

ber of the St. Francis Golf Club at Sherbrooke, St. George's Club, Sherbrooke Snowshoe Club, Thetford Mines Golf Club, Artillery Badminton Club, Canadian Club of New York, was a Mason and was always a prominent figure, being a charter member, of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, having formed the Flanders branch of this Institute while overseas.

Colonel Penhale was beloved for his geniality and was a favorite in the many circles—military, club, social and business—in which he moved. He was buried with full military honors and is survived by his widow, two sons and a sister. Thus passes a veteran, practically half of whose life was devoted to the Asbestos Industry.

The state of the s

The Fifteenth Annual Safety Congress, sponsored by the National Safety Council, will be held from October 25th to 29th, at the Hotels Book-Cadillac, Statler and Tuller, Detroit, Mich.

A copy of the program of this Congress can be seen at the office of "ASBESTOS", or will be lent to anyone

desiring to look it over.

Some newspapers and magazines print in their daily, weekly or monthly issues, plans for houses, most of them being planned to accommodate the middle class of people. Almost invariably these plans suggest asbestos cement shingles for the roof, with slate or other roofing material as an alternate.

It just goes to show that the asbestos shingle manufacturers are steadily educating the public to the worth of asbestos shingles, and results are beginning to make themselves felt.

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## Theory and Function of the Automobile Brake

By EDWARD J. POPE

II-Friction and the Co-efficient of Friction

Friction is defined as the resistance of two bodies in contact that opposes a change in their relative positions. When the friction is greater than a force that tends to produce motion, the friction is termed "static" friction, or friction of rest; when the impelling force is greater than the resistance of friction and one body slides over the other, the friction is termed "kinetic" friction, or friction of motion. Rolling friction between a rolling wheel and the road is static friction, for, the point of contact does not move. To make it more simple, this is termed "contact of road" to distinguish it from the kinetic friction that exists between the brake band and the brake drum mounted on the wheel.

When two forces are rubbed together, there is friction. It takes force to move the two surfaces or one, if the other is at rest. The ratio of these two forces is the co-efficient of friction. For example, an 8 lb. weight resting on a flat surface may require two pounds to pull it along, then the co-efficient of friction would be 2/8, or .25. If it required four pounds to move the 8 lb. weight, the co-efficient of friction would be 4/8 or .50. It will be seen that this factor will vary with the nature of the rubbing surface and the amount of pressure exerted.

A brief answer to what is co-efficient of friction; to

absorb energy by converting it into heat.

Now, let us return to the original question, what actually causes a car to stop when the brakes are applied.

Suppose an automobile moving along the highway, say at sixty miles per hour is suddenly lifted into the air by a rope attached to an aeroplane far overhead, and traveling at the same rate of speed. The automobile will still move with the same speed that it moved on the road. Its wheels will still rotate at the same rate. Now, if the brakes are applied to the wheels, the only effect will be to stop the

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rotation of the wheels. The car with its wheels locked will move thru the air at exactly the same speed that it had before the brakes were applied. From this illustration it proves that nothing that occurs within the automobile itself can, by any operation whatever, directly influence the motion of the automobile as a unit. The condition of motion can be changed only by the application of some force external to the automobile itself.

## The Marking of Imported Asbestos Shingles

On August 12th orders were issued by the U. S. Department of Treasury, Washington, that, effective on and after January 1st, 1927, asbestos shingles must bear marking of the country of origin under section 304a of the tariff act.

Under the instructions, signed by Assistant Secretary Andrews, any asbestos shingles will be admitted without marking prior to January 1st, 1927, provided it is shown by affidavit attested by an American Consular Officer that they were manufactured prior to thirty days after date of publication by the Treasurer of the present decision.

Individual marking of asbestos shingles has been urged by some of the appraisers of merchandise for more than a year, but it was not until the present time that the Treasury became convinced that marking could be accomplished without damage either to the steel plates used in the manufacture of the shingles, or by stencilling with indelible ink.

Section 304a, referred to above, of the Tariff Act, reads as follows: "That every article imported into the United States, which is capable of being marked, stamped, branded or labeled, without injury, at the time of its manufacture or production, shall be marked, stamped, branded or labeled, in legible English words, in a conspicuous place that shall not be covered or obscured by any subsequent at-

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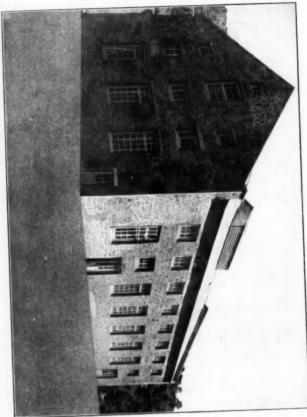
tachments or arrangements, so as to indicate the country of origin. Said marking, stamping, branding, or labeling shall be as nearly indelible and permanent as the nature of the article will permit. Any such article held in customs custody shall not be delivered until so marked, stamped. branded or labeled, and until every such article of the importation which shall have been released from customs eustody not so marked, stamped, branded or labeled shall be marked, stamped, branded or labeled in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Unless the article is exported under customs supervision, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon every such article which at the time of importation is not so marked, stamped, branded or labeled in addition to the regular duty imposed by the law on such article, a duty of 10 per centum of the appraised value thereof.

Every package containing any imported article or articles shall be marked, stamped, branded or labeled, in legible English words, so as to indicate clearly the country of origin. Any such package held in customs custody shall not be delivered unless so marked, stamped, branded or labeled, and until every package of the importation which shall have been released from customs custody not so marked, stamped, branded, or labeled shall be marked, stamped, branded or labeled, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

"The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe the necessary rules and regulations to carry out the foregoing provisions."

The photograph on the following page shows the new Central Power Station recently erected by the Cyprus Asbestos Company Limited, which supplies electric power and light to their Mills and town.

The power plant consists of five six-cylinder cold starting vertical oil-engines, giving a total output of 2,000 brake horse power. The sales office of the company is at 49 St. James Street, London, S. W. 1.



New
Central
Power
Station
of the
Cyprus
Asbestos
Company
Ltd.
(See preceding page.)

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26

September 1926

Page Eleven

# Allbestos Corporation

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## Engine Packings for High Pressure Steam Duty

By Benjamin Franklin Betts, Associate Editor The American Architect

### I. Necessary Qualifications

In the manufacture of engine packings there are a number of materials which may be advantageously used under the proper conditions. For instance, rubber is often used in ice plants, chemical and dye works, hospitals, etc., where high temperatures are not encountered. In hydraulic work jute and flax may be used. Woven duck frictioned with a rubber compound gives good service on elevator plungers, ammonia compressors, cold water service pumps and medium or low pressure steam work.

Where high pressure and superheated steam is used, it is essential that the material selected for packing rods, valves, and joints should have not only the qualities which make a tight packing but also the ability to resist heat. While certain materials may resist heat for a short time, they soon break down or deteriorate and blow or burn out, or harden in the glands and shrink, or wear down so rapidly that the engineer finds that his time is largely occupied in buying packings and keeping the engine parts tight.

No material, however, at present on the market, possesses the same high heat resisting properties and life and at the same time lends itself to the manufacturing of var-

ious forms of packings as does Asbestos.

In addition to possessing heat resisting qualities, a packing used for making tight around moving parts must be reasonably elastic, possess the capacity of preventing and absorbing leakage, have a low coefficient of friction, and avoid abrasion or scoring of the rod. Probably no one material possesses all these characteristics and as a result it is usually necessary to combine different materials to produce a desired result under given conditions. Loss of steam thru joints, valves or elsewhere, means loss of power and added cost of plant operation. While a packing may

be found to produce a tight joint, it may produce so great a power loss thru friction that it would be economy to permit the steam to escape.

This brief reference to the qualities which are demanded in a good packing, but serves to indicate the importance of a proper selection of materials which enter into the production of packings, the exercise of close inspection during the process of manufacture, and the necessity of proper design of the packing. Assuming that these standards have been met, then it becomes essential that the correct type of packing should be selected for the conditions under which it must perform its work. It also follows that the packing must be intelligently applied if adequate and satisfactoy service is to be obtained.

It is truly remarkable when one stops to consider that a natural product of the earth's crust, "Asbestos," is capable of being broken up and woven into cloth, thread and yarn, or pressed into sheets and made to serve so many important uses to mankind and especially in the field of mechanical industry.

Packings may be broadly grouped as "Rod Packings" and "Sheet Packings." These in turn may be roughly classed as "metallic" or "partially metallic" and "non-metallic."

The United States Government master specification for Asbestos High Pressure Rod Packing, known as Specification No. 103a of the Federal Specifications Board, effective September 15, 1925, briefly requires the following:

- a. Packing to be supplied in one grade only.
- Made from woven asbestos cloth treated with rubber compound and wrapped tightly upon itself, in layers.
- e. No wire insertion shall be used.
- d. Square form, plain, with central rubber core, or with rectangular rubber spring back. (No rubber core in packings less than 3/8 in. size).
- e. Packing sufficiently pliable to flow toward the rod as wear takes place.
- f. When made with rubber spring back the outside

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cover stock must consist of at least two complete layers of cloth.

- No rubber friction to be used on outside of packing.
- h. Each strand of the warp of the asbestos cloth must consist of two asbestos yarns, and the weave must run not less than 20 strands of warp and not less than 10 strands of filling per linear inch.
- Asbestos yarn must contain not less than 90 per cent long fiber asbestos of not less than 12 per cent water of composition.

The specification also covers the composition of the rubber spring back, central core and friction, area and relative weight of the spring back or core, coiling of the packing, vulcanizing, lubricating, testing, inspection, etc. It also states "when subjected to the action of a saturated steam at 250 pounds per square inch gage pressure for eight hours, the finished packing shall not harden nor soften materially, and the friction compound shall retain most of its elasticity and strength as indicated by the 'tooth' when the plies are separated."

The packing as called for in specification 103a is intended for use as a piston rod, valve stem, or slip joint packing under steam pressure up to 300 pounds per square inch and with a maximum temperature of 700° F.

In the October issue a continuation of this article will discuss the various forms of Rod Packing.

A description is given by the New York City Times of an electric toaster which is being put on the market to retail at 10c. The toaster consists of a piece of asbestos (no doubt asbestos millboard) enclosed in a metal frame, the frame standing on four legs like a small electric stove. The heating element is attached to the asbestos. The toaster is large enough to accomodate one good sized slice of bread at a time, but is said to heat faster than some of the higher priced vertical toasters.

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## FACT AND FANCY

### Everyday We Learn Something New.

An article which appeared in the "Economic Review" states that "Russian Asbestos is preferable to Canadian chrysotile because of its entire lack of odor, which is of great importance for filtering purposes."

We have seen, and felt, and "smelt," a good many specimens of Asbestos from all parts of the world, many from Canada, but we certainly could not tell the differ-

ence in the varieties by sense of smell.

If there is such a thing as an odor to Asbestos will some of our engineering experts enlighten us on the subject to an extent which will permit us classifying our samples according to smell. And anyone particularly interested in a study of the subject is quite at liberty to call here and **smell** the different specimens altho we cannot promise that the occupation will prove either interesting or instructive.

We are inclined to think that the writer of the article referred to must have had a specimen of Canadian asbestos which had perhaps crossed the water in close company with a shipment of limburger cheese or other odorous material.

### Better Brakes and Brake Lining.

The rapidity with which the bus is taking over the problem of passenger traffic just as the motor truck has within recent years come to the front in the transportation of commodities, makes the question of brakes a very serious one.

The bus and the truck, because of their weight, are decided menaces if allowed to roam of their own free will, and there is plenty of room for improvement both in keeping these brakes in order, and also in the design of brakes for these vehicles.

Dr. F. C. Stanley, Chairman of the Technical Committee of the Asbestos Brake Lining Association, gives an idea of the danger when he tells us that a thirty passenger bus with loaded weight of, say, 12,000 pounds,

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September 1926

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must in making a stop from thirty miles an hour, absorb 350,000 pounds of energy.

Dr. Stanley further suggests that one of two courses should be followed: either give the trucks and busses adequate brakes or govern the speed to a point at which the stop can be made in fifty feet.

In this era of high speed and heavy traffic, it is almost an impossibility, both from a control and from a necessity standpoint, to keep the speed down to the point suggested, so it resolves itself into the question of better brakes, and the Asbestos Brake Lining Association and the manufacturers of Asbestos Brake Lining have a task cut out for them which should occupy most of their time and a great deal of their energy. And the problem is not only to solve the braking question in accordance with the speeds, traffic and vehicles of the present day, but for the conditions which will apply in these three fields in future years.

It is up to the manufacturers of brake lining to keep their product in step with developments in the braking field, and, if possible to assist in brake development.

### Important Asbestos Installations.

Down in Birmingham, Ala., the American Cast Iron Pipe Company has just completed an addition to their plant, at a cost of \$700,000.

This plant has a nominal capacity of 50,000 feet of Mono-cast pipe per day, with a range of sizes from four to twelve inch inclusive. The building has an area of 46,000 square feet.

The building is constructed of reinforced concrete, structural steel and steel sash, with both roofing and siding of Asbestos Protected Metal, manufactured by the H. H. Robertson Company of Pittsburg.

Another most important installation of Asbestos materials is the application of Carey Hi-Temp No. 12 and Carey 85% Magnesia on the pipes of the two initial units of what will eventually be the largest power plant in the world—The East River Station of the New York Edison Company.

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Carey Hi-Temp No. 12, a comparatively recent development of the Philip Carey Company's Research Laboratory, is a practical insulation for temperatures up to 1200° F. and has a high heat saving efficiency coupled with outstanding mechanical strength.

We suggest that our readers make it a habit of reporting to us installations of various asbestos products on large or important (they may be important without being large) constructions, supplying photos when pos-

sible.

### Canadian Manufactured Asbestos.

The Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce reports a total value of \$1,344,097 for the Manufactured

Asbestos Products made in Canada during 1925.

The twelve plants reporting operations represented a capital investment of 2.6 million dollars, giving employment to 256 persons, and using \$783,063 worth of raw materials. The products manufactured include magnesite stucco and flooring, asbestos packing, brake lining, pipe covering, shingles and lumber.

Brake Lining Manufacturers may be interested in knowing that Canadian manufacturers during 1925 produced 1,636,355 feet of brake lining, valued at \$272,217.

### Asbestos Aids in Escape of Convict.

The remarkable binding qualities of asbestos were responsible for an attempted escape of a convict from

Sing Sing recently.

The convict, a man by the name of Peterson, hid himself on the powerhouse roof, and left a dummy on the cot in his cell. The dummy was most lifelike and almost deceived the keeper.

Asbestos was used, mixed with lime, for the head and shoulders of the dummy, the modeling of the features being perfect. It was tinted the proper colors, and with a body of straw and clothed in a prison uniform and shoes is said to be the most lifelike dummy found in the prison for years.

Guards are wondering how the dummy was gotten into the cell without their knowledge, and we are won-

dering how the asbestos was obtained.

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#### The Kardex Institute Service.

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The general research on business problems rendered by the Kardex Institute strikes us as being very well worthwhile, and our readers may be interested in knowing what this service covers.

The service consists, briefly of

Management bulletins, supplying definite information concerning important developments in management methods. These bulletins are issued fortnightly and treat their subjects with adequate detail to make their suggestions readily convertible into practice.

General Business Advice bulletins which present policies which are proving their worth in various departments of business. These are issued every three weeks.

Business Conditions reports which are surveys of industrial and commercial activities thruout the world.

These arrive monthly.

Washington Letters which report trends at Washington holding possible significance for business. These are issued fortnightly and members of the Institution have the privilege of seeking thru the Washington bureau information of individual interest.

Reports on industries which are occasional summaries in addition to the regular reports and bulletins, of interesting factors in various industries and trades, as such material develops from the research work of the Institute.

Graphic Charts of important business statistics.

Besides these six special features, members are privileged to consult the Research Department on questions confronting them in the management of their own business.

The membership fee is but Ten Dollars a year, or Twenty-five Dollars for three years, an unusually small

sum for this kind of service.

It would seem worth while. The address of the Institute is 451 Broadway, New York City. Specimen copies of bulletins are on file with "Asbestos."

### Fiction Features Asbestos.

"The Trail from Devil's Country," a book written by Albert M. Treynor, and recently published by Dodd, Mead & Company, contains reference to an "asbestos

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mountain," located rather indefinitely in the Laurentian Mountains in Ontario.

The material is described by the author as a "blue tinted amphibole asbestos, running in deep veins amongst jasper and quartzes, and worth a million dollars, perhaps many millions."

The tale concerns a father having discovered the asbestos mountain in the north country and dying before he could give the location to his son. The villain appears on the scene to steal the knowledge of the dying father and the bulk of the book concerns a series of adventures involving the son and others in a fight to recover his rights.

We are afraid, however, that the villain is doomed to disappointment, particularly as the mountain is described as "hidden back in an inaccessible no-man's country where there are not even trails to point the direction."

So far as we can learn the tale is purely fiction, so none of our readers desirous of owning an asbestos mine need get excited. We rather wonder, however, why the author picked out "blue amphibole"; he might just as well have made it really valuable as white chrysotile.

### Import Statistics Questioned.

One of our English correspondents tells us that the prices as derived from figures given under Imports into U. S. A. of Manufactured Asbestos materials, are very much out of line, some of them being very high while others are equally low, when compared with prices actually existing.

The published figures are in agreement with those compiled by the Customs Department of the U. S. Government, but we have the promise of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to make some investigation.

Incorrect figures are of no use to anyone, and importers should co-operate with the Customs in every way possible in an effort to have the import statistics correct.

An economist is a man who tells you what to do with your money after you have done something else with it.

—The Shaft.

PAPER - PIPE COVERINGS MILLBOARD - CEMENTS



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#### PRICE COMPETITION

Contributed

Of all Competition, the cut price is the most damaging. Firms may compete on service rendered, on quality of material, on the standing, reliability or responsibility of the company, or on past experience, but price wars set low market standards, demoralize the industry and imperil quality workmanship.

The cause of severe price competition is "ignorance." Competitors do not know, hence they infer and inferences are misleading. In every large industrial center competitors should formulate some plan for throwing the searchlight of fact and truth upon the dark statements of misrepresentation, falsehood

and subterfuge in bidding.

"What is the plan?" you ask. Just sit down with your competitors around the table and talk business. The method of operation will unfold itself as progress is made, the big thing is to get together. So long as competitors in the trade are willing to meet competitors periodically at meetings in the same room, to discuss what each is doing, day after day in divers ways, with

the same motive, your efforts cannot fail.

"I won't sit in meeting with Bill Smith" says one competitor. When the reason is asked it is found he lost a couple of big jobs to Bill Smith who underbid him. Yet investigation shows this competitor to have underbidden Bill Smith. He belongs to the same trade as Smith, bids to the same customers and shares business with him daily. Would it not be better to enlist the aid of other competitors in support of his attitude toward Bill Smith, if the latter is as unscrupulous as his competitor takes him to be? Correct this evil within the trade, not among your customers.

As the least you can do, why not establish a central office for your trade under a neutral manager where your bids may be registered and bidders informed accurately the market prices put upon certain particular jobs. Failing in this, why not operate such a system for large jobs only? The writer might enumerate many systems with details, but these are unimportant. The all important move is to get your feet under the same table

and talk turkey.

A group of competitors on a certain large job recently sent in their estimates and then met together with copies of their proposals around the table at the same hour bids were due. Isn't this method of learning your competitors prices preferable to learning them from the buyer whose only motive is to play you against the other fellows for the lowest price?

As a word of caution, do not be an idealist. Don't look for 100% cure for ridiculous prices and bad competition. If you bet-

Page Twenty-six

September 1926



# AMERICAN ASBESTOS COMPANY

4

Manufacturers of Asbestos Textiles

NORRISTOWN, PA., U.S.A.

Headquarters for Yarns, Cloth, Tapes, Fibres, Brake Linings and Textiles Generally

WRITE FOR PRESENT PRICES

ter your market 10% thru keeping control in the hands of yourself and your competitors in the trade rather than among your customers, you have added largely to your profits.

We are all in business to make money. Unless there is profit there is no business. The transaction is only an exchange of labor, material and overhead for what you have in it. All big business protects its market both thru the raw materials and finished product.

To maintain a fair price serves yourself because the business closed yields a profit; it serves the public because it assures quality materials and workmanship; it serves your industry because it standardizes the market.

#### WAGE NOTES

The St. Louis situation is unchanged. The Pipe covering line has been very slow in that section for the past two months and therefore the request for increase in wages, which was made about May 1st, will probably be forgotten.

Labor in general shows but 34 raises with three decreases in a total of 23 trades in 60 cities, during August. According to survey recently made by the U. S. Department of Labor the ratio of labor cost to material cost in a building in 1922 was as 55.9 to 44.1; in 1923, 55.7 to 44.3; in 1924, 59.5 to 40.5; in 1925, 60.2 to 39.3.

"The rising ratio of labor costs," says the American Contractor in commenting on these figures, "has come to a point where it is disquieting."

#### BUILDING STATISTICS

Building activity is steadily decreasing. Figures published by F. W. Dodge Company for the 37 Eastern States, including about 91% of the total construction in the United States, show a decided decrease in July over June. During June contracts were awarded for 17,478 projects, in July the figure was 14,942; in June the new floor space totalled 77,794,500 square feet, July showed 69,066,500; in June the valuation of contracts awarded was \$547,792,400. in July \$518,931,900.

#### SAVINGS EFFECTED

An estimate has recently been made indicating that the industrial machinery of the country is now performing work that would require three billion people to perform if there were no machinery.

## Asbestos Fibre

for the manufacture

Roofing Cements · Fibrous Paints
Filtration Packings
Asbestos Shingles and Lumber
Insulating Cements
Asbestos Paper · Pipe Coverings
Asbestos Millboard
High Temperature Cements

THE QUEBEC ASBESTOS CORPORATION



Office and Mines

BAST BROUGHTON, PROVINCE of QUEBBC

CANADA



This page devoted each month to the discussion of brake lining activities by O. B. Towne, Commissioner of the Asbestos Brake Lining Association

The most noticeable feature marking the brake testing campaigns of this year is the vastly reduced number of cars needing immediate attention. Last year, the percentage of those tested which required attention, was from 50 to 60%. This year the number has decreased to approximately 12%.

State officials in Michigan, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts have been very active during the last few weeks in testing cars and conducting campaigns. Orders have become drastic and in certain communities where state supervision is not only permitted but ordered, motorcycle police have been very rigid in their inspection requirements.

New York City Police Department has given specific instructions to the Motorcycle Division to stop any and every car and not only inspect the brakes but also the steering gear and lights. Taxicab companies, as a consequence, have taken no chances and are devoting much time and attention to testing and repair.

The autumn season for touring has begun. The cool and frosty nights of the mountains together with the hot days are drawing people far into the country. Rains of the season are practically over and even the dirt roads are calling the tourist. The result is that smaller communities are now taking an interest in campaigns and are checking up the cars very carefully.

The two weeks period beginning September 20th will see some of the largest cities extremely active in campaign work. Rochester, N. Y. begins on the 20th.

Requests have been coming in for expert assistance among the cities in brake testing and fully twenty experts could be kept busy in the various cities handling these campaigns. However, local experts are doing the work and doing it very well.

New patents in brake mechanism will be issued in a short time. A report has come to this office of several which bid fair to be very successful, provided they can be put on a commercial basis.



My Bonnie went out for a ramble The sights of the city to see When up came a brakeless Tin Lizzie Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.

## AMOSITE ASBESTOS

the new long-fibred material mined in the Transvaal, South Africa

## THE CHEAPEST TEXTILE ASBESTOS IN THE WORLD

### SPECIAL PROPERTIES

- (1) Length of fibre
- (2) Tensile strength
- (3) High insulating properties
- (4) Lightness of weight

This Asbestos, in its various grades, has been proved eminently suitable for—

- (a) TEXTILES (Yarn and Cloth)
- (b) ASBESTOS-CEMENT SLATES, and corrugated roofing
- (c) BLOCKS for Boiler Insulation
- (d) SECTIONAL COVERING

## CAPE ASBESTOS COMPANY, LTD.

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## MARKET CONDITIONS

### Business in General.

"Building is slower but is not slumping" reads one of Forbes famous two line editorials, and if we substitute the word "business" for "building," we believe it would accurately describe general business conditions.

August has shown that things are not going to be quite so rosy as was predicted a month or two ago, but on the other hand, neither is there any cause for alarm. Asbestos.

In commenting on the raw material market, our friend, Mr. E. J. Wilson, says:

"Shipments were well maintained during the month of August. Spinning material is moving freely and some grades are now being quoted at higher prices. The market for the shorter grades is also improving and the mines at East Broughton which produce large quantities of such material are now, on September 1st, in full operation. There is no likelihood of any over production for good spinning material and the output of the shorter grades can be fairly well controlled."

Demand seems to be fairly good in all grades, and for both Canadian material and that from other countries.

When it comes to manufactured goods we find:

That in the paper and millboard division conditions are showing improvement.

That the insulation market is good, and promises to continue good for the coming fall and winter. Over production in the low pressure insulating materials, however, makes for keen competition, and, consequently the price situation is not everything it should be.

The higher temperature insulation line is showing good demand and here prices are fairly firm, a cause for rejoicing on the part of insulation contractors, at least that is what one contractor tells us.

The Asbestos Brake Lining Association, in comment-

Page Thirty-two

September 1926

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ing on the market situation in the brake lining industry says:

"There is slight change in business conditions in the asbestos brake lining market. Steady increase in brake lining equipment with considerable growth in heavier product for use on busses and trucks being the most noticeable feature. Brake testing campaigns of this last year have resulted in considerable increase for replacement. Business conditions are very satisfactory with a tendency toward improvement. Some new patents are out and others are pending."

Other textiles show fair demand but the price situation is, as usual, discouraging. Competition is extremely keen, making prices too close to cost for comfort.

The shingle situation is becoming ever more competitive. Undoubtedly the institution of new shingle factories by new manufacturers, and the importing of shingles by large contractors, has materially increased the volume of shingle sales because just that many more people have been constantly pounding into the consciousness of the public the advantages of the asbestos cement shingle. It is at the same time true, however, that the increase in volume has not, and cannot keep pace with production which latter increased so materially during the past year. Competition is keen and will continue to be so, which means that prices are bound to be low.

The summary after all appears to be about as usual for most lines—fair demand with low prices.

## Asbestos in the Union of South Africa

Abstracted from an article appearing in the July 26th issue of the South African Mining Journal.

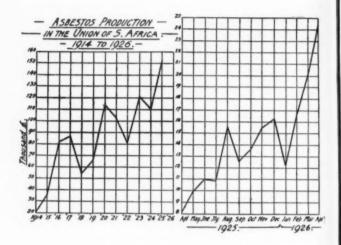
The graphs given below show the production of Asbestos from 1914 to 1926, and also the increase of production between April 1925 and April 1926.

The annual production, which has now reached a

September 1926

Page Thirty-three

value of over £150,000, makes Asbestos by far the largest among the minor mineral activities of the country. With reasonably good opportunities and due encouragement and assistance on the part of the Government, there seems no reason to doubt that it may within a fairly brief space of time assume a commanding position in the markets of the world.



Thirty years ago blue asbestos was almost unsalable. The product in the face of many obstacles, however, has worked its way to the front and today there is such a demand for it that there is a sort of boom in the industry.

It seems an opportune moment for some great continued effort upon the part of the Government and the producers to establish the industry upon some sound basis upon which it may proceed to a solid and sustained policy of development.

## ASBESTOS YARN MACHINERY

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# RODUCTION-STATISTIC

Rhodesia1	May 1926	
Dulana District	Tons	. ceresc
	(2000 lb	8)
Nil Desperandum and Sphinx (Afr. Asb. Min. Co. Ltd.)  Pangani (J. S. Hancock)  Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	711 30	£ 1,908½ 455 23,642
	240	23,042
Victoria District— Gath's (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd)		37,262 8,861
Ltd.)  King Adjust, for year ended Mar. 31, 1925	378	8,103 9,191½
	3,557	£99,423
For May 1925	3,066	£69,893
	May	1926
Union of South Africa2	Tons (2000 lb	Value s)
Transvaal	337 360	£ 5,285 6,768
	697	£12,053
May 1925	818	£ 9,984
Cyprus <sup>3</sup>		

#### AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

During July total production of passenger cars in the United States and Canada amounted to 328,748, trucks 41,966, or a total number of motor vehicles of 370,654, a decrease from June which produced 405,403 vehicles.

So far this year (that is up to and including July 31st) the United States and Canada have produced 2,820,403 motor vehicles, while the figure for the first seven months during 1925 was 2,558,053.

Figures published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines. Figures published by Dept. of Mines and Industries for U. of

Figures supplied by Cyprus Asbestos Co.

Page Thirty-six

September 1926

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### Imports into U. S. A.

Unmanufactured Ashestos:

, manajacearea 2200coro		1925	June	1926
	Tons (2240 lbs	) Value	Tons (2240 lbs	.) Value
Canada	18,142	\$599,800	17,847	\$603,817
United Kingdom	90	17,700	. 89	18,249
Br. S. Africa		4,994	68	10,698
Port. E. Africa	232	43,499		
Germany	25	5,511		

18,545 \$671,574 18,004 \$632,584

Of the Asbestos imported during June 1926, from Canada, there were 783 tons of Crudes, valued at \$158,995; 8,671 tons of Mill Fibre, valued at \$316,989, and 8,393 tons of lower grades, valued at \$127,833, while the material from the United Kingdom and British South Africa was all Crude.

Manufactured Asbestos:

manujacturea Aspestos				
•	June	1925	June	1926
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Yarn-None				
Fabrics, Woven-				
Czechoslovakia	501	\$ 857	***	
France	220	79		
Germany			4,599	\$ 1,364
United Kingdom	6,346	3,568	11,668	4,931
	7,067	4,505	16,267	6,295
Packing, Fabric-				
Belgium	2,571	422		
France	660	75		
Switzerland			63	17
United Kingdom	7,325	4,675	725	666
	10,556	5,172	788	683
Packing, not fabric— United Kingdom			1,026	257
Paper and Millboard-No.	ne			
Shingles, Slate, Wood and	Lumber	-		
Canada		4,191	4,570	136
Belgium		28,716	7,045,694	99,145
September 1926			Page Thi	rtu-seven

### ASBESTOS-

Germany		97,133	1,726
Italy		196,799	3,306
Netherlands 490,558	9.597	765,582	12,551
United Kingdom 3,343	80	***	
2,463,518	42,584	8,109,778	116,864
Asbestos Cement-	,	-,,	,
Canada		4,000	46
Italy 10,648	1,758		
Other Manufactures-			
Austria		432	760
Belgium		1.500	114
Cuba 506	58		
France		830	13
Germany 334	232	62,370	1.024
Italy 423	38		
Netherlands		1,175,909	19.095
United Kingdom 2,836	989	8,983	5,449
4,099	1.317	1,250,014	26,455
Grand Total2,495,888	\$55,335	9.581.873	\$150,600

#### Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos for the month of June 1926, amounted to 94 tons, valued at \$12,399; compared with June 1925, when 40 tons valued at \$5,973 were exported.

Exports of manufactured asbestos goods:

Daports of manajacentea ast	reacus ye	mus.		
June 1	June 1925		926	
Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd224,133	\$ 9,901	213,145	\$18,205	
Pipe Covg. & Cement. 229,586	12,079	359,897	20,626	
Textiles, Yarn & Pkg146,003	86,698	93,347	47,102	
Brake & Clutch Lin'g. 101,268	74,152	130,163	94,673	
Magnesia & Mfrs. of491,315	24,803	549,615	25,328	
Roofing (Asbestos) 5,824 sqs.	50,223	5,568 sqs.	43,973	
Other Manufactures140,180	24.447	200,903	24.381	

### Imports and Exports by England.

Imports of Raw Mataerial:

mports of Kaw Mataerial:	June Tons	1925 Value	June Tons (2240 lbs.	1926
From Rhodesia	772 552	£21,347 11,284 5,440	1,726 1,053 304	£47,656 22,514 6,268
Total		£38,071 7,002	3,083 322	£76,438 12,059

Page Thirty-eight

September 1926

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### BESTOS -

### Exports of Asbestos Manufactures:

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	June Tons 2240 lbs.)	1925	Tons	1926
			(2240 lbs	
To Netherlands		£ 3,755	33	£ 4,282
To France	. 41	12,835	26	7.051
To U. S. A	. 10	2,616	9	2.154
To Br. India		14,243	567	12,707
To Australia		5,859	32	5,603
To Other Countries		55,242	1,190	49,178
Total	2,006	£94,550	1,857	£80,975

	Ma	y 1925	Mag	y 1926
	Tons (2,000 l	bs.) Value	Tons (2,000 lb	s.) Value
United Kingdom	270	\$ 39,950	275	\$ 20,625
United States	6,809	351,976	7.028	354,020
Australia	125	8,000	300	22,000
Belgium	773	44,400	400	22,500
France	540	49,600		
Germany	568	50,260	313	19,950
Italy	745	45,193		
Japan	1,228	66,230	45	4,564
Netherlands	143	7,650		
Total 1	1,201	\$663,259	8,361	\$443,659
Sand and Waste-				
United Kingdom	80	1,325		
United States	7,398	96,344	9,076	128,682
France	30	610		
Germany	173	2,635		
Italy	40	800		
Netherlands	60	1,200		
Other Countries	30	502	30	600
Total	7.811	103,416	9,106	129,282
Grand Total		\$766,675	17,467	\$572,941

Standards for asbestine have been issued by the British Engineering Standards Association. A copy of the specification is on file at the office of "ASBESTOS"" and will be lent to anyone interested.



## The Vibration Mat

The great Graybar Building, which is being erected over the Grand Central Terminal tracks between 43rd and 44th Streets, Depew Place and Lexington Avenue, New York City, is utilizing Asbestos for a rather unusual purpose, in fact we doubt whether Asbestos or any other material has ever been used previously for this purpose.

Briefly, Asbestos is a part of the "vibration mats" which are being used to obviate the annoying vibration caused by the trains rolling over the tracks below the

building.

The mats consist of a pan shaped sheet of lead, imbedded in concrete, which sets on the rock foundation, a sheet of asbestos % in. thick, a layer of 20-guage sheet iron, another sheet of asbestos, and sheet lead again on the top.

The three entirely different materials are used to form this mat because each has a different wave length and this breaks up the vibration and nullifies its effect.

Besides the vibration mats, care has been taken to keep the steel work of the building entirely separate from those steel uprights which carry the tracks, and the streets above the tracks, a free space of four inches horizontally and two inches vertically being provided between the two sets of steel.

It was found, however, that when the building and the railroad steel rested on the same rock foundation, the vibration could still be "telephoned" thru the rock, hence the vibration mats.

So far we have been unable to ascertain whether the asbestos used is millboard or building lumber, or even some other asbestos sheet material. If any of our readers can enlighten us on this question we would appreciate it.

Sente.

<sup>&</sup>quot;There are just two things that break up most of the happy homes nowadays."

<sup>&</sup>quot;What are they ?"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Women's love for dry goods and a man's love for wet goods."

# SOUTH AFRICAN & RHODESIAN ASBESTOS

Crocidolite, Chrysotile, Tremolite, Amosite, Etc.

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# NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY IX

Birthdays. Our birthday list this month includes the names of Richard V. Mattison, Jr., Vice President & General Manager, Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pa., whose birthday date is September 16th; M. William Bray, Secretary, Mohawk Asbestos Slate Co., Inc., Utica, N. Y., and W. H. Wampole, Vice President, Staybestos Mfg. Company of Philadelphia, both on September 25th; A. W. Koehler, President Asbestos Textile Company, New York City, on September 29th; and Carlton E. Miller, President, National Magnesia Mfg. Co., San Francisco, Calif., on October 7th.

Our heartiest congratulations and best wishes are extended to these gentlemen.

The Rhode Island Covering Company announce their removal to 347-351 S. Main Street, Providence, R. I., where they have 14,-640 square feet of floor space devoted to asbestos products. They were formerly located at 104 S. Water Street.

The San Carlos Asbestos Mining Company held its annual meeting at Lakeside, Arizona, the middle of July, and reported to the stockholders that the operators of one of the leases had blocked out a new vein of high grade fibre, development going forward at a rapid pace. Present operations are to be enlarged in the future. Also the J. O. Brown Development Company has recently installed more machinery to take the place of some found unsatisfactory.—Arizona Mining Journal.

C. W. Anner, of the China Medical Board, Peking, China. in replying to our letter asking for samples and information concerning a Chinese deposit, says: "It is impossible to get in touch with people who control output, owing to present political upheaval. Samples were forwarded to Washington about a year ago."

Amphibole Deposit Wanted. One of our readers is looking for a deposit of Amphibole Asbestos in the Eastern States, preferably near seaboard, capable of yielding large quantities of long fibered, white Amphibole. Anyone having knowledge of such a deposit should communicate with "ASBESTOS."

Mikesell Brothers Company. Final meeting of the creditors of this company was held on August 30th, at the Chicago office of Sidney C. Eastman, Referee in Bankruptcy. The outcome of this meeting has not been learned up to the time of going to press.

Dr. Richard V. Mattison sailed on September 3rd for Europe, where he will spend two or three months amid art, pictures and music and get his mind absolutely and entirely away from any-

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The Expert Examination of Asbestos
Properties

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BRAIDED TUBINGS
WOVEN SHEET PACKINGS
WOVEN BRAKE LININGS
GLOVES, MITTENS, LEGGINS
GASKETS, SEAMLESS AND JOINTED
PACKINGS, STEM AND HIGH PRESSURE
WICK AND ROPE

## ASBESTOS FIBRE SPINNING COMPANY

NORTH WALES.

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### ASBESTOS

thing and everything connected with asbestos. Dr. Mattison was accompanied by Mrs. Mattison.

The Industrial Power published in its August number an article, "Is your Plant Heat Lavish Without Knowing It?", written by W. L. Steffens, Manager of the Insulation Department of the Philip Carey Company. The article is illustrated with photographs and tables, and is most interestingly written.

Chevers Limited, 8, Spencer road, Salt River, Cape Town, South Africa, Post Office Box 529, whose advertisement appears on page 41 is interested in several asbestos deposits in South Africa, and is offering for sale fibres of both the White Rhodesian and Blue Crocidolite varieties.

This firm is making a specialty of selecting and thoroly examining in a scientific manner, properties carrying deposits of asbestos, with a view to offering them for purchase, and is also prepared to supervise the working of properties after purchase, this latter work being handled on a percentage, or commission basis. Chevers Limited believes it can effect interesting savings by rendering such service.

Jesse C. Chevers, the Managing Director of the firm, has been in business in South Africa for the past thirty years and is thoroly familiar with the whole country.

The Keasbey & Mattison Company textile plant at "Asbestos", near Wyndmoor, is now in active operation.

The shingle plant, which will devote its activities to specialties for architects, will it is believed, be ready for next spring's activities.

Asbestos Outer Soles. Will some of our readers advise us name of the manufacturer of asbestos outer soles for shoes. These shoes, we understand are for use in glass factories.

C. W. Poe, formerly vice president and secretary of Ralph L. Fuller Associates, Cleveland, has resigned that position to engage in the handling of insulation material.

Mr. Poe's new address is 406 Auditorium Building, the head-

quarters of his new company, C. W. Poe Company.

C. W. Poe Company is representing the Banner Rock Products Company of Alexandria, Ind., and the American District Steam Company of North Tonawanda, N. Y. in the Cleveland territory.

Theatre Curtains. The Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. has recently completed a series of exhaustive tests of fire curtains for theatres. By the time our readers receive this issue, copies of the complete report on these tests should be in our hands.

Asbestos Mines Limited. Liquidators of this company have made application to the Court to approve their dividend sheet and obtain their discharge as liquidators, and the Court has fixed September 13th, at 10.30 a.m., for the hearing of the application.

Dividend sheet shows that unsecured and privileged claims,

Page Forty-four

September 1926

## RHODESIAN WHITE ASBESTOS

THE PRODUCT OF THE

NIL DESPERANDUM MINE Shabani

# TRANSVAAL WHITE ASBESTOS

SUPERFINE QUALITY
THE PRODUCT OF

THE AMIANTHUS MINE Kaapsche Hoop

All grades of Asbestos Fibre, carefully prepared and free from grit, now produced at the above named properties, are offered for sale by

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September 1926

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in the total amount of \$123,008.11 will not be subject to any dividends whatever.

Secured claims, in the amount of \$12,656.24 will be settled in full.

Black Lake Asbestos & Chrome Co., Ltd. Liquidators have applied to the Court for approval of their dividend sheet and the obtaining of their discharge as Liquidators, the Court fixing September 13th, 10.30 A. M., for the hearing of the application.

Dividend sheet shows privileged claims to the amount of \$6,149.21 and bondholders claims to the amount of \$27,478 paid. Non-registered privileged and unsecured class to the amount of \$343.260.73 are subject to no dividends.

Walter L. Leventritt, president of the Asbestos and Mineral Corporation, New York City, passed away on Friday, September 10. Funeral services were held on Sunday, September 12, at Temple Emanuel, New York City. Mr. Leventritt has been suffering from diabetes for several years.

#### PATENTS

Transmission Band Lining. No. 1,591,582. Granted on July 6th, to Lynn E. Tucker, Jerome, Ariz. Filed March 2, 1925. Serial No. 12,585.

Described as a lining for transmission bands provided on its interior surface with oil grooves, said grooves being V-shaped and having their apexes alined with the medium dimensions of the lining said lining provided with an interior centrally located oil pocket.

Method of and Apparatus for Casting Cementitious Bodies in Sections. No. 1,592,673. Granted on July 13th to C. R. Nichols, Detroit, Mich. Filed March 22, 1926. Serial No. 96,610, and in France Dec. 7, 1925.

Process of applying Accelerators to Cementitious Plastic Machine. No. 1.592,672. Granted on July 13th to C. R. Nichols, of Detroit, Mich. Filed October 28, 1925. Serial No. 65,482. Renewed June 18, 1926.

Method and Apparatus for Removing Deleterious Materials from the Inner surfaces of Bodies Formed of Plastic Material. No. 1,592,674. Granted on July 13th to C. R. Nichols, Detroit, Mich. Filed March 22, 1922. Serial No. 96,611, and in France December 7, 1925.

Means for Positioning Reinforcements within moulds for making Bodies of Plastic Material. No. 1,592.671. Granted on July 13th, to C. R. Nichols, Detroit Mich. Filed Oct. 16, 1925. Serial No. 62.801.

(Note: The four patents just described do not deal particularly with asbestos material, but are published for the information of our readers because Mr. Nichols is using asbestos cement in some of his experiments.)

Gasket. No. 1,592,291. Granted on July 13th to Claude B. Baily, Wyandotte, Mich. Assignor to McCord Radiator & Mfg.

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### ASBESTOS

Co., Detroit, Mich., a corporation of Maine. Filed June 29, 1925. Serial No. 40,176 A manifold gasket having an elongated body made entirely of sheet metal and having a plurality of port holes therin, spaced apart lengthwise of the gasket body, a plurality of tubular guides carried by the body at the respective port holes and extending outward therefrom, and asbestos rings encased in sheet metal on the side of the body opposite the guides and held about the port holes by said guides.

Insulating Tape. No. 1,594,612. Granted on August 3rd, to William R. Gillies, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Union Asbestos & Rubber Company of Chicago. Filed February 1, 1923, Serial No. 616,439.

Described as insulating tape comprising a central portion of heat insulating material and lateral beads connected with said central portion by relatively thin webs.

## Speaking of Golf

(In reply to letter published in August "Asbestos")

Dear Stover:

I have been down to Seaview Golf Club for a day or two and the best score I could turn in was 90, so you can imagine what a shock it was to me when I read in "ASBESTOS" about that off day I had when I played with you, Wood and Supplee at the Forest Hill Club, as guest of Mr. Wood.

I know you were all very much surprised, in fact showed it when you got into the club house,—but how about me? After playing the ancient and honorable game for 14 years, it had to be my luck to go to a course that I had never seen before and better my best score on any course for all time by 5 strokes.

The part that really hurts is that nobody seems to take it seriously. At Bala all the boys say is "bull", and one of them wanted to know if it was a "toy" golf course. During one of the rounds at Seaview one of the fellows playing with me asked the caddy if he thought Mr. Ehret could shoot a 75 on an 18 hole course with 5 out of bounds, and even the caddy took a crack at me by saying "he might but I hardly believe it", so it is my intention to forget that game and play according to my handicap.

You know you were a pretty sick man the day we played and I personally believe had you been feeling fit, our scores would have been very close. You are well aware of the fact that the many times we have played together I have only been victorious two or three times, so on the whole I think our handicaps are about right.

You say you do not know whether I was full of Magnesia or Asbestos, it must have been a combination, so let's call it "Ehret's 85% Magnesia."

A. M. EHRET.

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## Asbestos Prepared Roofing

- 3 Ply White Seal Asbestos Roofing
- 4 Ply White Seal Asbestos Roofing
- 4 Ply Fire Chief Asbestos Roofing, Burlap Center
- 3 Ply Black Seal Asbestos Roofing
- 4 Ply Black Seal Asbestos Roofing

These are all mineral products made to withstand the elements and give life time service.

Approved by the Board of Underwriters' for use in fire zones.

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## Asbestos Built-Up Roofing Felts

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